

SUNDAY MORNING.

WICHITA, KANSAS: JUNE 28, 1903.

SUNDAY MORNING.

SWM

The SW 5 and 10 Cent Store

SWM

FIRE! WATER! SMOKE!

On the 18th of last month this mammoth stock of Dry Goods, Shoes, Men's and Ladies' Furnishings, Chinaware, Tinware and Notions was damaged by fire, water and smoke. The insurance having been adjusted, we now place on sale this

TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND DOLLAR STOCK AT 10, 20, 30, 40, 50 AND 60 CENTS ON THE DOLLAR

Some lines were damaged by fire, others by water and smoke. Many lines were not damaged in any way, but everything will be sacrificed regardless of damage or cost. The question is not how much we can sell this stock for, but how quick we can clean the shelves and counters.

SALE STARTS MONDAY, JUNE 29th

DOORS WILL BE THROWN OPEN AT NINE O'CLOCK

A large and experienced salesforce will be in attendance. The crowd will be large; the selling rapid. Everything possible is being done to make easy shopping during this "Salvage Fire Sale."

Price cards on every lot. Remember the date then come.

THERE IS A TIME FOR ALL THINGS--THIS IS A TIME FOR BARGAINS

SWM

At The SW 5 and 10 Cent Store

SWM

LINN COUNTY A STAR ACTOR

Wm. Felter Writes of Bloody
Kansas History

OF HAMILTON MASSACRE

Tree Still Standing on Which
Sam Schoot Hung

In a general way it might be said that the civil war began with the fight for Kansas by the Free State and Pro-slavery men. This was the test of strength. The stronger party won. It was a miniature of the great war which was to follow, declares William Felter in the Kansas Educator.

No county has written so much state history as Linn county. Every township in the county could add pages to the story of the past. To give a complete history of the county would take a volume. Scattered in letters of blood, written in the solitude of the forest and by the light of blazing homes, it presents to history a story stranger than fiction. Only a few of the old guard who battled for a free state remain. One by one they have been gathered to their fathers, and history has been interred with them.

A hundred years and the deeds of the Kansas Jayhawk and Missouri Bushwhacker will belong to the mythological past. Will the story ever be told in full? Gray-haired old men are living in Linn county today who could tell more than those who wrote its history at this late date, but their lips are dumb. In the twilight of life, living amid peaceful scenes, the bloody pages of the past have become a sealed book, and they will not reopen it. Faces have become neighbors and are reconciled. The warfare has ceased. The vendetta of the north and south is of the past. They have forgiven each other and mutually silent. But they have not forgotten.

Probably the two most noted Linn county characters of the early day were John Brown and James Montgomery. John Brown made his home in Linn county a great part of the time with Colonel James Montgomery. In 1858 he resided at Trading Post. Just east of Critter the log cabin in which Montgomery lived still stands. Slowly yielding to the elements and time it is the mute witness of the struggle that ended only when slavery was wiped out of existence. Its location was determined by the nature of the struggle in which Montgomery was engaged being almost impregnable when guarded by a small force. Time after time did the pro-slavery men

attempt to capture Montgomery, but he was always on his guard. James Montgomery was religiously battling for what he considered a just cause. He was associated with Brown as long as Brown confined his field of operations to Kansas. Other intimate friends of Montgomery and Brown were Augustus Wallis, who lived on Big Sugar Creek, and Dr. Ayres of Fairville. Both of these men are dead.

In connection with Montgomery the history of Linn county is of interest. Hinds was identified with the pro-slavery element, and, on various occasions, guided parties to capture Montgomery. One Saturday evening a party of men called at his home on the state line and asked him to guide to Mound City, where they were expected to find some runaway Negroes. Hinds consented. The party was composed of Free State men. The next morning the body of Hinds was found suspended to a tree. Montgomery, it is said, did not participate in the hanging of Hinds, being absent from home at the time on another mission.

About five miles west of Linn county the tree is still standing upon which Sam Scott was hung. Scott was a Pro-slavery man. Several of the men who participated in this hanging are still living in Linn county. His son, Julian Scott, is a prominent farmer residing in Scott township near the spot where his father was hung. During the civil war a man named Ward was hung at Trading Post by Price's men because of his pronounced Free State views. The father of J. N. Scritch, the present county treasurer of Linn county, was shot by bushwhackers while standing in the doorway of his own home, east of Pleasanton. Other men were shot or hanged at various points in Linn county. It was a vendetta in which no one could be neutral. Neutrality invited suspicion and suspicion meant death. Often when the Jayhawkers returned from their raids into Missouri the boys would stand guard while they slept. It was a strenuous time in which no one was safe. Safety for the Free State cause meant the total annihilation of the Pro-slavery party. However, the Free State men were always in the majority in Linn county and eventually the other side were forced over the border.

The most atrocious deed of the border warfare, the Hamilton massacre, occurred at Trading Post, May 3, 1858. The victims of this massacre were lined up by a gulch at Priory's Mound near the Trading Post, and Capt. Chas. A. Hamilton gave the orders to fire. As the Hamiltons were lined up the line requested them to take good aim. Five men were killed, five wounded, and one escaped unhurt. Austin Hall was the only one not injured. Asa Hairgrove, one of the injured men, was the first auditor of Kansas. Upon the spot of the massacre a monument was erected by the government, and Whittier's famous lines

"Henceforth to the sunset
Unchecked by her way,
Shall liberty follow
The march of the day."

were engraved upon it. This massacre stirred the Free State men to such a frenzy that depredations were committed on the Missouri side and vengeance wreaked upon many people who were not

guilty of anything more than wishing the Pro-slavery cause well. Several years afterwards a man named Griffith was recognized by old man Hairgrove, the father of Asa Hairgrove, as a member of the Hamilton gang, arrested and tried at Mound City. He was convicted and hung. On the spot where Griffith was hung now stands John Kline's mill.

During the war James D. Snoddy was commissioned colonel of the Sixth Kansas militia. The regiment followed Price northward into Missouri. Just preceding the battle of Westport, Colonel Snoddy was placed under arrest for taking the troops back into Kansas without orders, and Major Ed. R. Smith, afterward, colonel, commanded the regiment during the engagement. Colonel Smith is now postmaster of Mound City. Chas. Barnes, who resides east of Mound City, was captain of Co. A. of this regiment. The skirmish at Mound Creek occurred just a few miles southwest of Pleasanton. It was during this engagement that Colonel Magmaddock was captured. The Linn county militia did not participate in this engagement on their own soil, coming up too late. During the fight General Pleasanton placed two guns upon top of the mound where the Pleasanton high school now stands.

There on top of that goodly mound where the horse guns shouted their challenge forth, a school house rose of the battle-ground, open alike to South and North. And churches cluster around its base. Pointing their steeples toward the sky. Teaching and preaching the human race that Freedom and Union will never die.

Lieutenant Murphy is generally credited with the killing of old man Mumford, which occurred at Moneka Valley, north of Mound City. Mumford had complained to Colonel Jennison in regard to the depredations of the men under his command, and one evening he was shot by some one belonging to the command. Owing probably to the fact that the crime could not be placed directly at any one's door the guilty parties escaped punishment. Considerable indignation was aroused, however, by the act, and the soldiers became more law-abiding under the strict orders that were issued.

Should one come to Mound City and visit the court house the panorama spread out before him would amply repay the trip to the top of Mound City. Surrounded by mounds. To the north one can see the valley of Sugar Creek. On the east, south and west he would see mounds covered with the forest growth indigenous to eastern Kansas. The vast hand of civilization has been unable to tame the wild forest growth. To the south lies the Osage river winding from a southwesterly direction. On the north beyond Sugar Creek lies the Marais des Cygnes river threading its tortuous course through a rich valley like a narrow ribbon. The Marais des Cygnes valley is rich in legendary lore of the Indian tribes that inhabited the Linn county previous to the advent of the white man. On the mounds one would find evidence of an upheaval from deep ocean depths; Indian relics of all the ages can be found in the county. This was a battle ground before the

white man made its soil rich with the blood shed in the Free State cause.

But all this has passed. The history of Linn county has been written. It has not been a history of peace. "Ad astra per aspera" applies more forcibly here than in any other section of the state. Now that the study of Kansas history is necessary in the schools of Kansas, the history of Linn county will become the property of posterity, and each school child in the state will know of the light that was shed in order that they might enjoy the blessings of liberty.

HOW PLAYERS BEGIN.

"I venture to say that the majority of players who are engaged in professional baseball today," said Billy Hamilton of the Philadelphia, "began their careers on the diamond either as pitchers or as catchers. When a man is starting in, more story is to be secured by pitching or in catching than there is in any other position, and their gradual development of talent for another position takes place, and in due time the man who thought himself out for a star at one end or the other of a battery, finds himself turned to a full-fledged infielder or outfielder. On the Philadelphia team at present is an old battery that now no longer is remembered as having acted as server and receiver at one time. I refer to 'Kid' Gleason and myself. We were a battery on the Wilkesbarre team in 1895, and the following year we went to Philadelphia in the National League. Gleason as a pitcher and I as his backstop. I was the first to break away from battery work and became an infielder. Gleason pitched for some years after. Then he turned out as far as being able to stand the strain of continuous service in the box was concerned, and he turned his attention to infield work with good success. Perhaps both of us have been out of the game long ere this if we had stuck to our original lines of work."

Charlottetown, P. E. I., June 26.—Former Premier Farquharson, M. P., for Queens county, visited this province today.

CURES WEAK MEN FREE.

Insures Love and a Happy Home For All.

How any man can quickly cure himself of all ailments from sexual weakness, lost vitality, night sweats, varicose veins, etc., and ensure small, weak organs to full size and vigor. Simply send your name and address to Dr. Knapp, Medical Co., 36 Hull Ridge, Detroit, Mich., and they will gladly send free receipt with full directions, so that any man may easily cure himself at home. This is certainly a most generous offer, and the following extracts taken from their daily mail show what men think of their generous offer.

"Dear Sir:—Please accept my sincere thanks for yours of recent date. I have given your treatment a thorough test and the result has been extraordinary. It has completely traced me up. I am just as vigorous as when a boy, and I can't realize how happy I am."

"Dear Sir:—Your method worked beautifully. Results were exactly what I needed. Strength and vigor have completely returned and enlargement is entirely satisfactory."

"Dear Sir:—Yours was received and I had no trouble in making use of the receipt as directed and can truthfully say it is a boon to weak men. I am greatly improved in size, strength and vigor. All correspondence is strictly confidential, mailed in plain, sealed envelope. The receipt is free for the asking, and they mean what they say to be true."

PRODUCTS OF THE GYP HILLS

Politicians Tell Anecdotes of
Medicine Lodge Characters

MRS. NATION AND JERRY

Dennis Flynn's Night of Agonizing Terrors

Written for the Sunday Eagle:

A symposium of political anecdotes resulted in the little town of Medicine Lodge one night recently which brought out a number of excellent things, good enough to bear repetition. The symposium was occasioned by reason of the recent visit of Representative Victor Murdock and the consequent informal campaign of perhaps a couple of dozen men of the town, representing all parties, to meet and chat with the new member of congress from this district.

The entertainment was started by Victor Murdock recalling a conversation he had with a formerly of Medicine Lodge man during the campaign. He asked the man if there were any more geniuses concealed over at Medicine Lodge, and presupposed, of course, that the man was more or less proud of having from the little town and county which had turned out the following characters: Jerry Simpson, T. A. McNeal, Chester L. Long, Dennis T. Flynn, Samuel and Jesse Overstreet, Carrie Nation. The man who was questioned looked indifferent and replied: "Hell—there's no telling what those 'gyp' hills over there will cough up!"

Conversation then drifted to Jerry Simpson, and it being his old home town, many good stories are told of his genius, his shrewdness and alertness, and even of his demagogic manner in politics. What was alleged to be the real inception of the "cockles-statement" application came out by Murdock being asked if it were not he who had given the name to Simpson. Mr. Murdock began by telling of Arthur Percy Doolittle, once a speaker of a house of representatives in the Oklahoma legislature, who was no more. Murdock, then the Guthrie correspondent for The Eagle, had printed references to Doolittle's peculiarity, and had dubbed him the "cockles-statement," but it had never taken to any great extent. Then one day immediately after the nomination of Simpson for congress in 1890, Mr. Murdock was told the story of how Simpson, on the stump, had explained that his opponent, Orlan Hall, was sick underwar, and said that he, Simpson, were none. Mr. Murdock thought he would substitute history for

underwear and revamp the old application he had given the Oklahoma speaker by changing "sick" to "statesman" and dub Simpson the "cockles-statement." Immediately this "cock" and so every paper in Kansas, then the west and finally the country took it up, to the after mortification of Simpson, who really deplored this notoriety and sought to overcome it.

This led up to the remark that Simpson was sensitive. Senator Long said that Simpson once told him that he did not care what people said of him, or what was printed on him, but that he simply could not tolerate caricatures and cartoons.

The mention of Halliwell reminded Senator Long of an occurrence in his first speech in the first campaign, at Hutchinson, in 1892. It was an interruption which nearly took the then young and untired candidate off his feet. It happened the way it has been Halliwell's custom, in the 1890 campaign, as he concluded his speech, dramatically, to wrap his long frock coat about him, straighten up, look pleadingly at his audience and say: "Ladies and gentlemen, I now bid you good-night. If you wish to write me on any matter after the fourth of next March, my address will be Washington, D. C. 80, as Long was about to close his speech that night at Hutchinson, a tall Populist arose in the back part of the hall and asked, "Mr. Long, where will your address be after the fourth of next March?" The audience, "on" at once, began to laugh, and the young candidate was embarrassed, but the laughter gave him time to think, and he said: "I am not certain where my address will be, but if you have occasion to write me, direct your letters to Medicine Lodge, and if I am not there, they will be forwarded."

The conversation turning to Carrie Nation, various stories were told on this Medicine Lodge celebrity. J. N. Tinsler, county attorney of Barber county, told of the trial of the suit of her husband for divorce from her. Tinsler, with his attorney for Kansas out of Woodfield, was attorney for Nation. Various letters from Mrs. Nation were introduced in evidence, tending to show the money-hogging instinct of Mrs. Nation at that time. In one of them which was read she used this expression: "You," speaking to Mr. Nation, "should see the horse I rode up Kansas avenue here to Topeka. It is a golden one. If you will come up here and help me, we will make \$10,000." In the course of the relation of anecdotes concerning the woman, the true story of how the eastern press and the Associated Press took up Mrs. Nation as a feature came out. It was told by Senator Long and verified by Mr. Murdock. The night of the explosion of the Hotel Curry bar at Wichita, Dave Leaky of The Eagle telegraphed queries to the Associated Press and to eastern papers, he represented. The query ran something like this: "Woman named Nation today raised saloons and smoked bars and bottles. How much?" No favorable replies were received, but the correspondent, knowing the true value of the story, sent it a fresh query, as follows: "Mrs. Nation is from Medicine Lodge, and Jerry Simpson has consented to act as her attorney." Seven thousand words of stuff

went out of Wichita that night, and continued to go out daily as a result of the last query, for the names of Medicine Lodge and Jerry Simpson were known throughout the east.

Former County Attorney Samuel Griffin of Barber county then related the facts connected with the first "amazing" that this erratic woman did. It was not in Wichita, as commonly believed, but in Barber county, at Kiowa. Mrs. Nation drove into Kiowa early one morning, her buggy filled with rocks and bricks, and bombarded the "points" of the town. Because Griffin did not take the matter up and follow it, closing up the points, against which no complaints had been made according to law, and no statements of facts made, he was nearly mobbed in his office one night. The whole Mrs. Nation was haranguing the people in the street below. Mrs. Nation, so Griffin alleged, afterward appeared before the governor and attorney-general at Topeka and sought to have him ousted from office because he did, as she stated, receive money from Kiowa points. She made several other impossible statements which could not be borne out, in support of her contentions, which showed her staggered at times for all the truth.

Senator Long was speaking of the campaign of 1898 in Barber county, when he and other young attorneys, including Jesse Overstreet, who has since been a member of congress from the Indianapolis, Indiana, district, spoke highly of sobriety throughout the county. One night Senator Long said he was returning from a meeting with Colonel Fowey, a real estate agent of Medicine Lodge. "Why are you so peculiar in all your statements?" asked Fowey of Long, "and why do you always have to have your statistics just now?" Long told him he thought that was the best and safest way. "Well," said Fowey, "you are not at all like old Snoddy. Why, the other night I went out to a meeting with Snoddy, and he snatched up a bottle of whiskey, with a big look in his hand. He would make statements of the most daring kind and read off statistics like parrot. Then he would say he would prove it, and he would open up his book and repeat them, as though reading them. He did this throughout the meeting. On the way home, I picked up the book. It was a volume of agricultural reports."

Referring to interruptions of political meetings, Mr. Murdock told of a man who once interrupted Dennis Flynn when the latter was young and inexperienced, and making his first Oklahoma campaign. The man asked, "Is it not a fact that the government has given grants to railroads to the amount of eight billion acres?" Flynn was staggered, but emphatically denied the statement. That night he went awake for several hours, and when he quit figuring up eight billion acres, he found he had consumed the world, the sun, the moon, Jupiter and Venus and still had some acres left.

Senator Long had a story on a character in New county known for years as "Oh, Storage." The way he got the name was in this way: It was in one of Long's early campaigns. It was shortly

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